

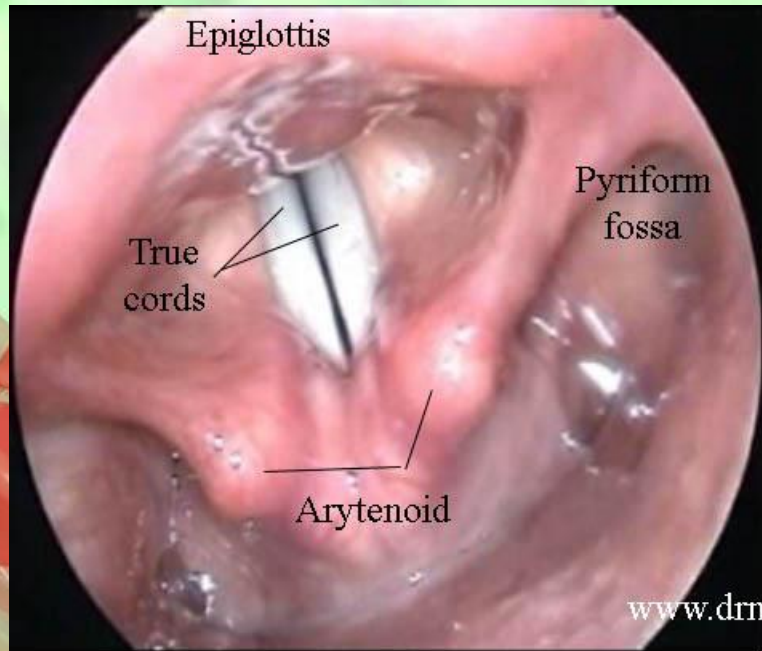
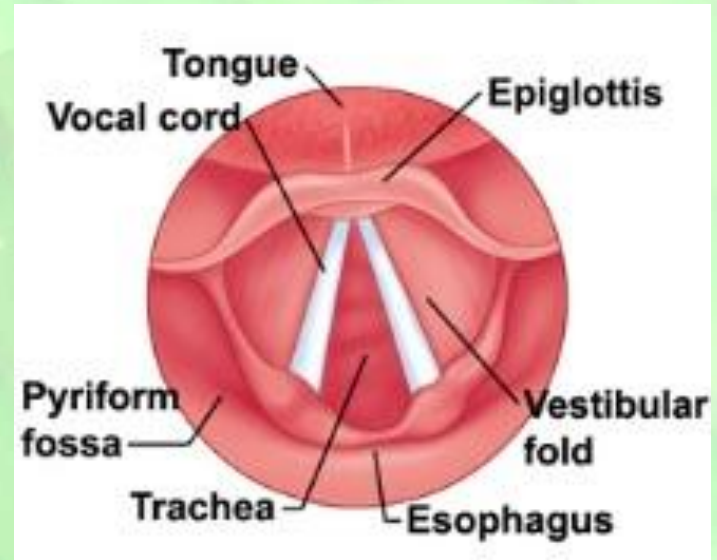
Clinical Spots of Larynx

By fareez el mafazeez round 6

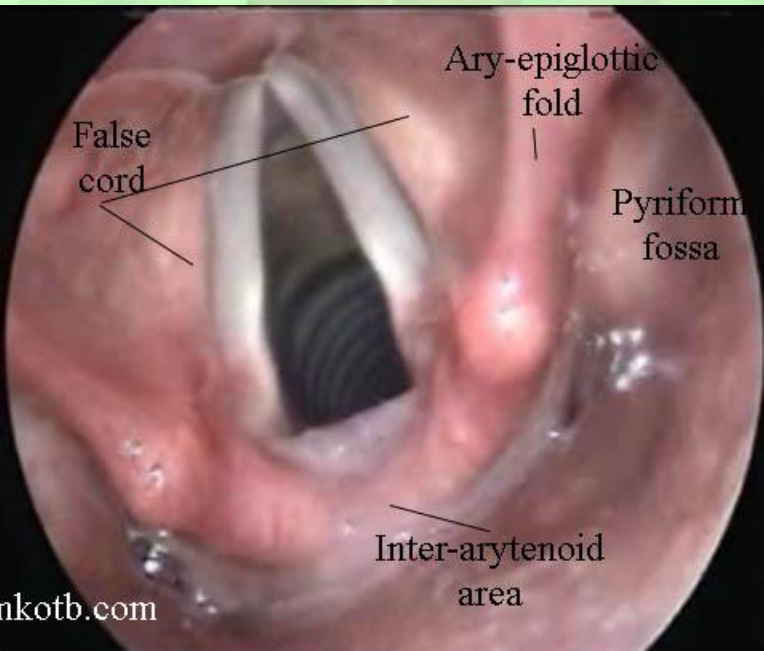


فريق
المحافظين

Normal larynx



Larynx in adduction

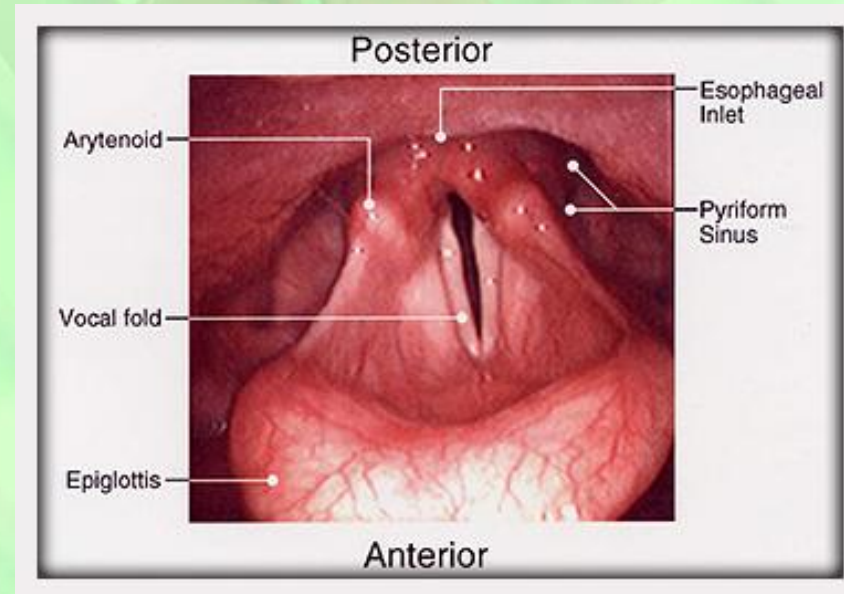
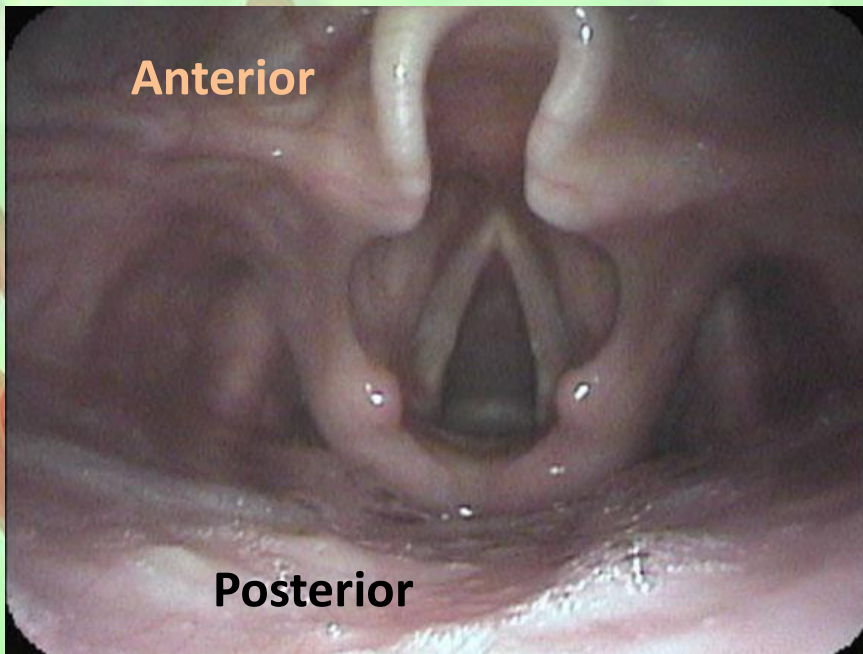


Larynx in abduction

Notice the direction

Anterior : epiglottis, anterior commissure

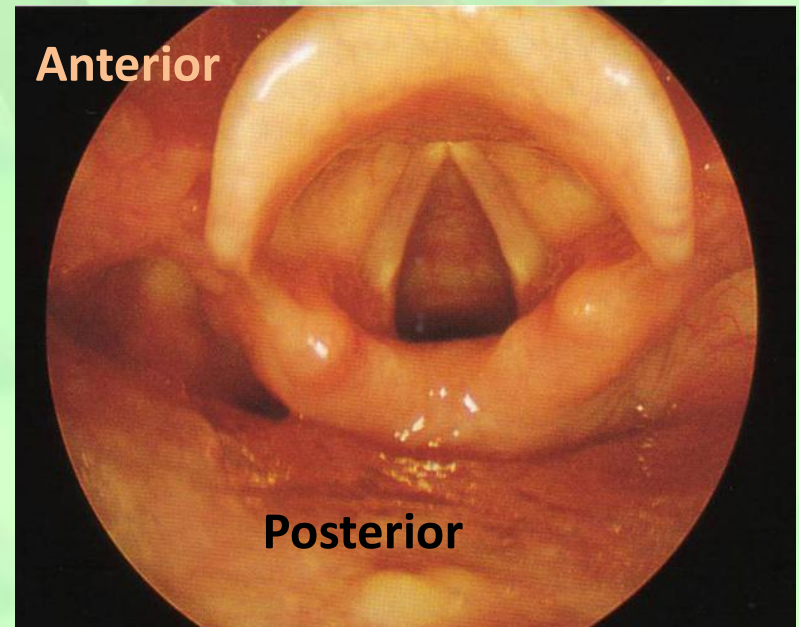
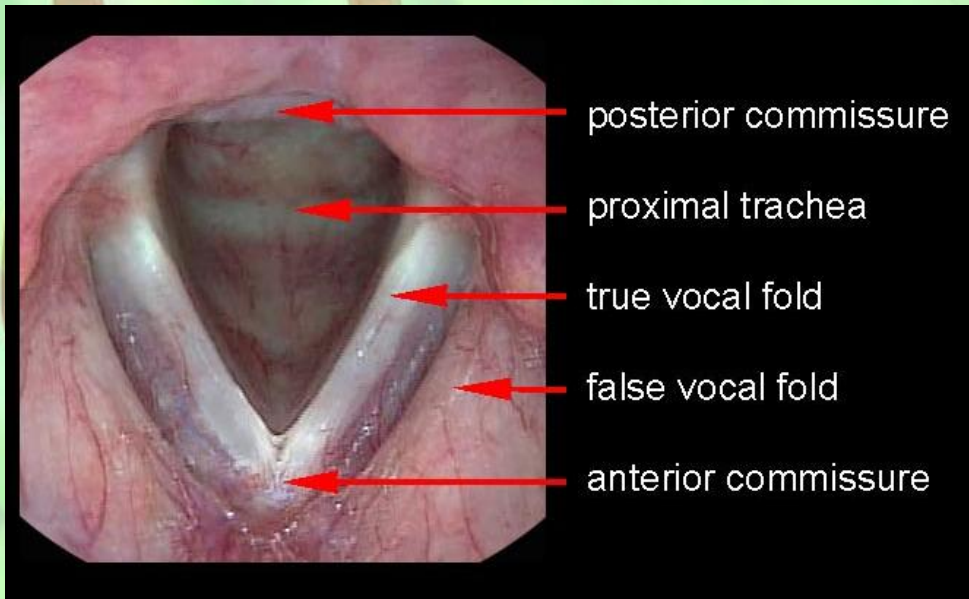
Posterior : arytenoids, posterior commissure



Notice the direction

Anterior : epiglottis, anterior commissure

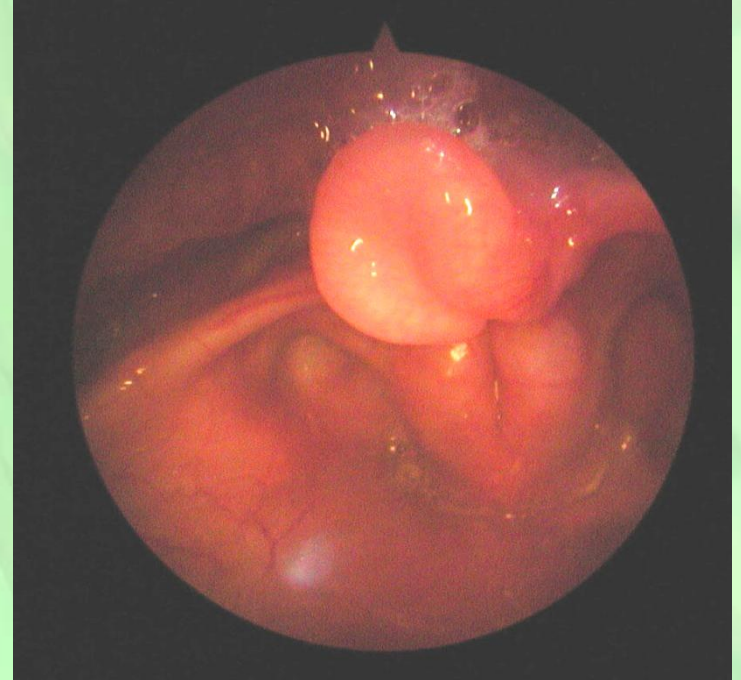
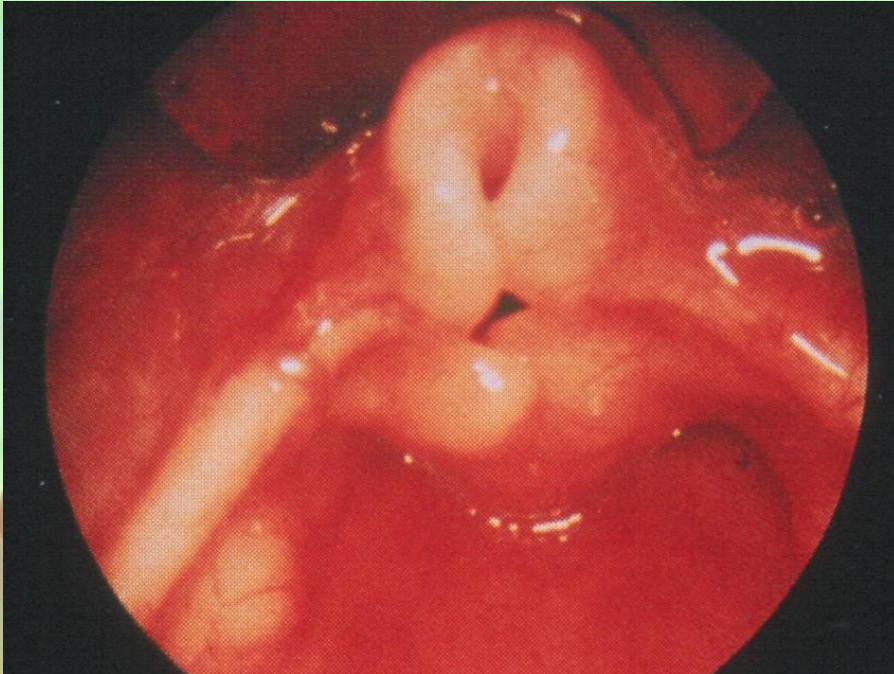
Posterior : arytenoids, posterior commissure



Congenital anomalies

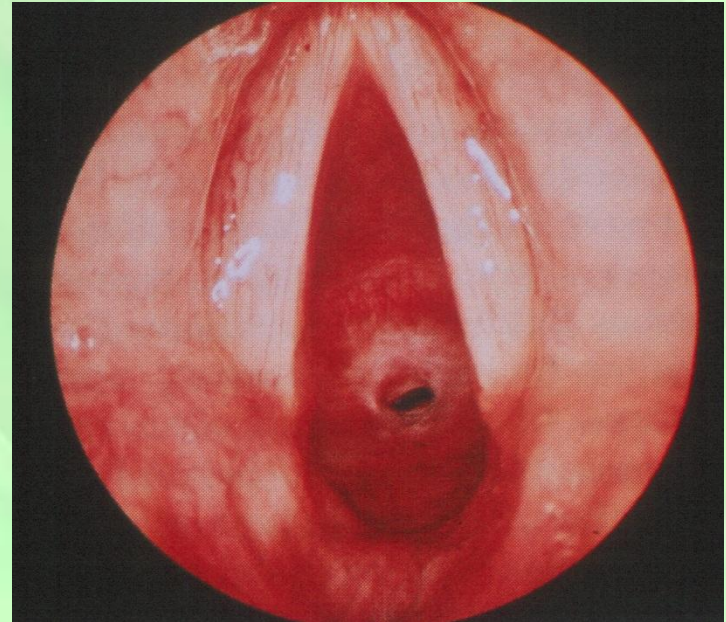
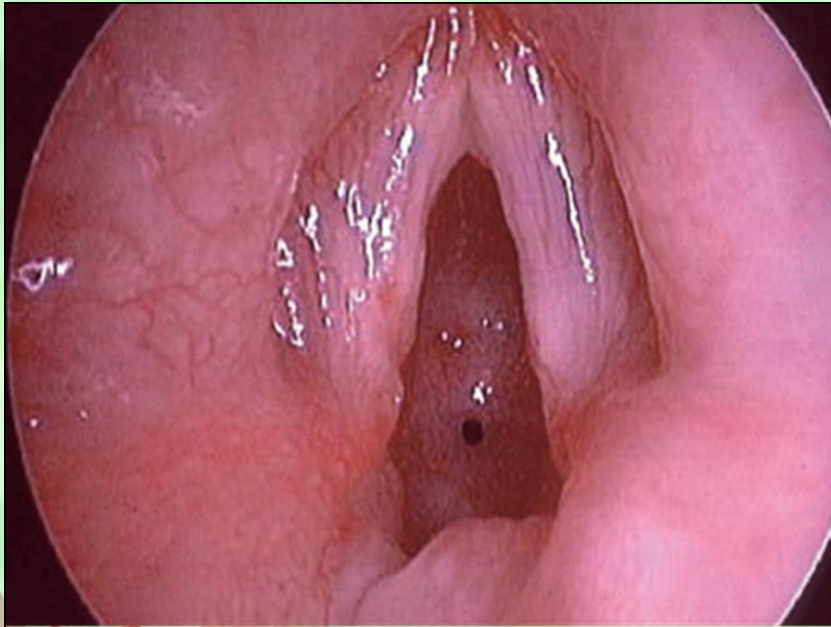


Laryngomalacia



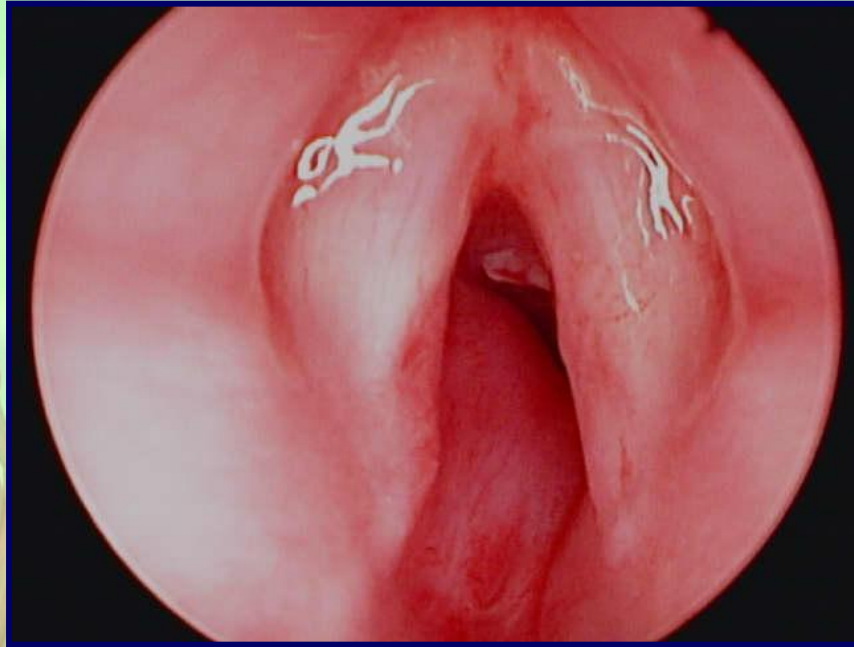
The most common congenital anomaly of the larynx
The most common cause of chronic stridor in infants
Presents with delayed stridor (few weeks after birth)

Sub glottic stenosis



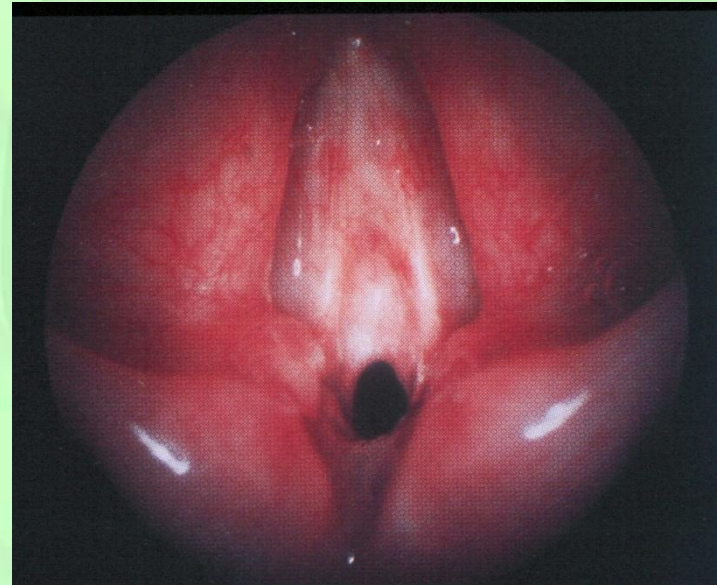
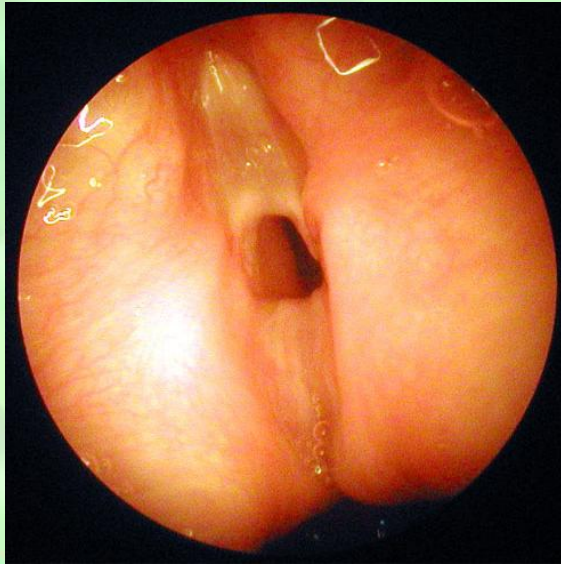
- May be congenital or acquired due to intubation, tumors,...

Subglottic hemangioma



- Presents with delayed severe stridor (1-2 months after birth)
- May be associated with head and neck hemangioma

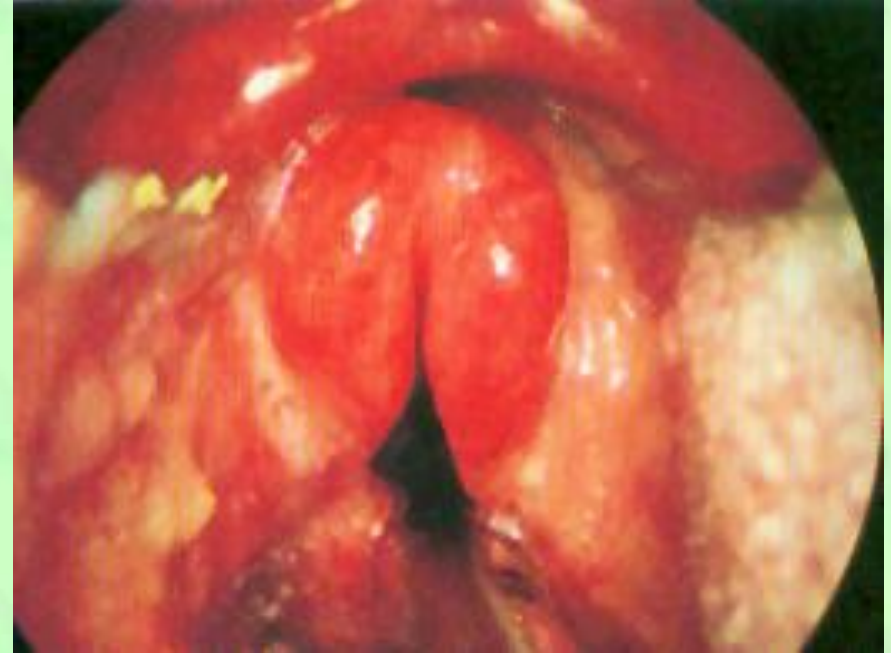
Glottic web



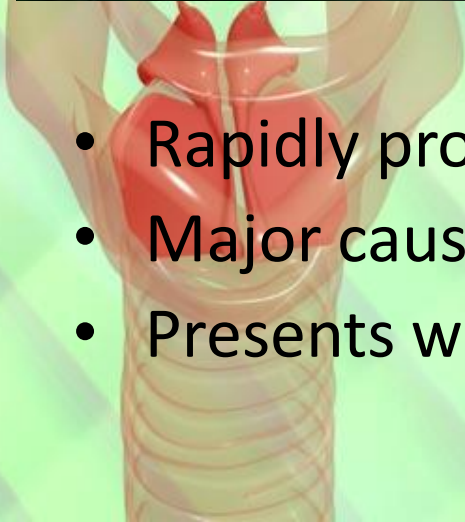
Inflammatory lesions



Acute epiglottitis



- Rapidly progressive inflammation
- Major cause : H.Influenza type B
- Presents with dyspnea, odynophagia and lately stridor



Acute viral laryngitis

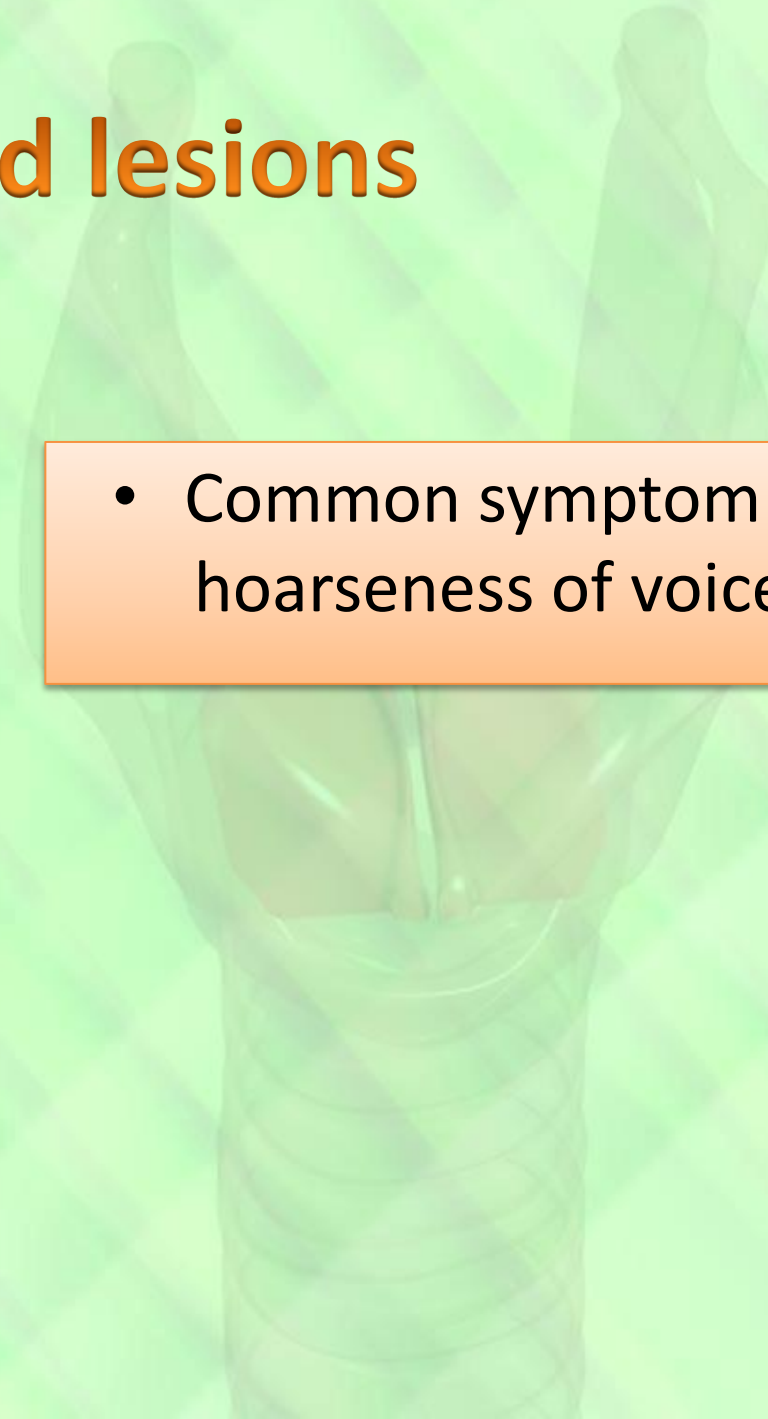


- Commonly spread from upper respiratory tract infection
- Present in adults with sore throat, cough, hoarseness of voice
- May present in children with stridor

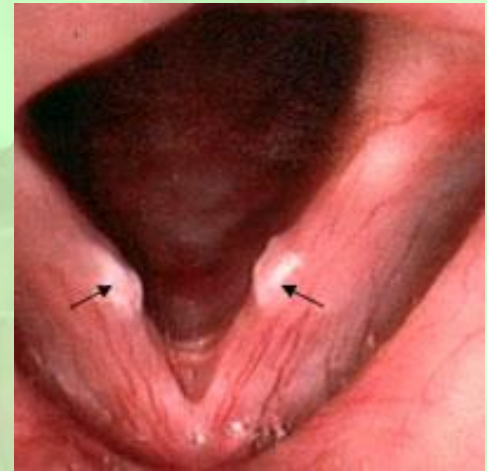
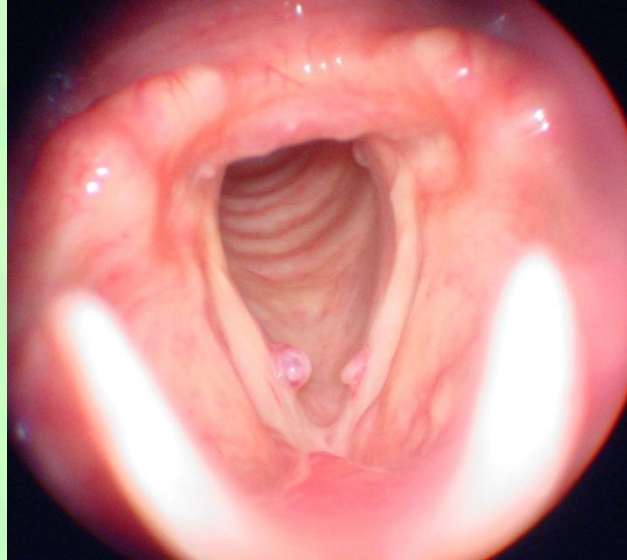
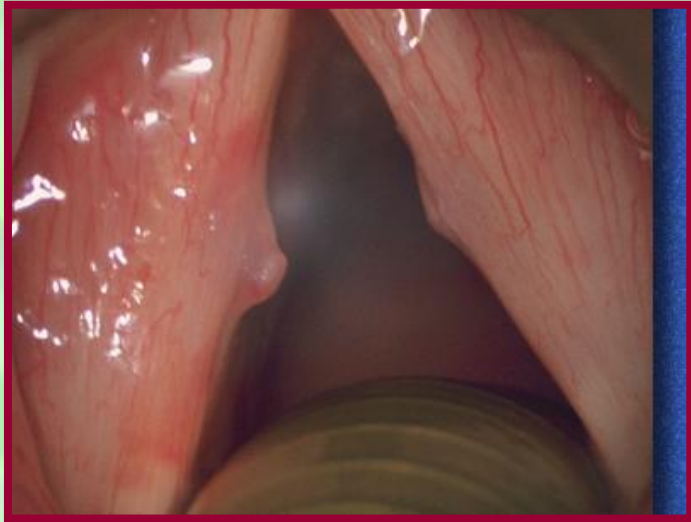
Vocal fold lesions

- Nodule
- Polyp
- Cyst
- Contact granuloma
- leucoplakia
- Reinke's edema

- Common symptom :
hoarseness of voice

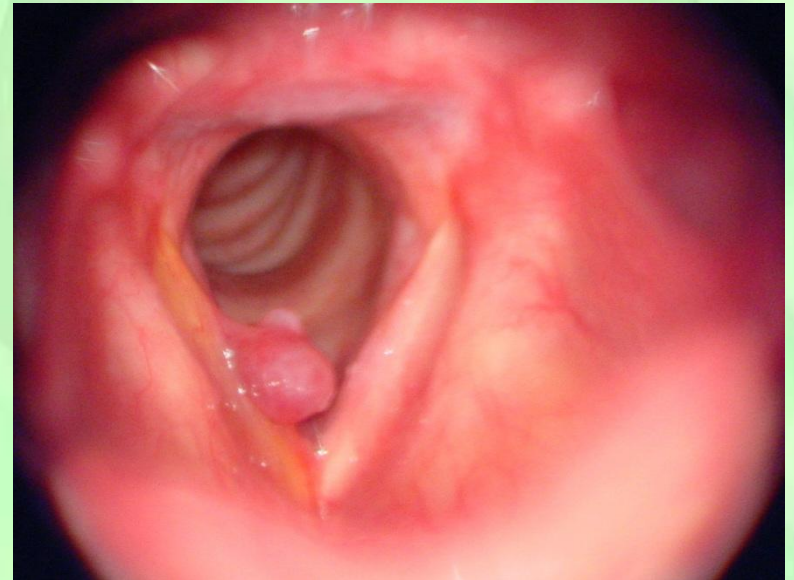
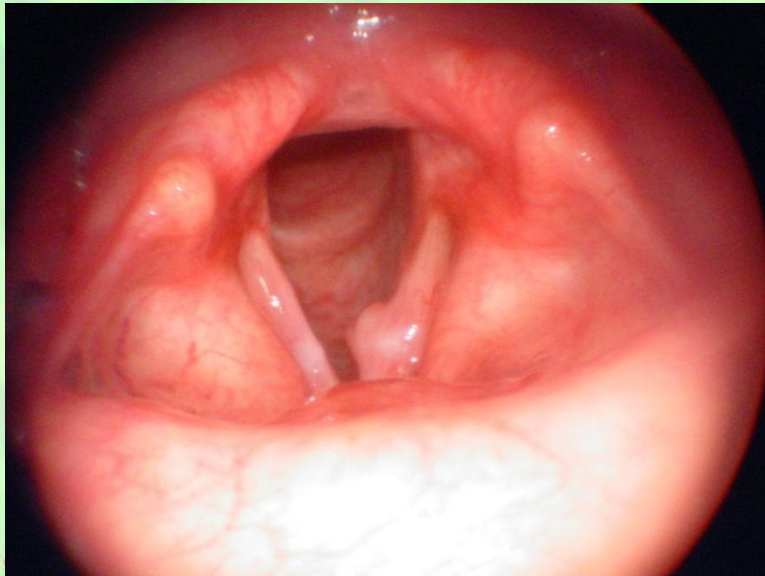


Vocal cord nodule



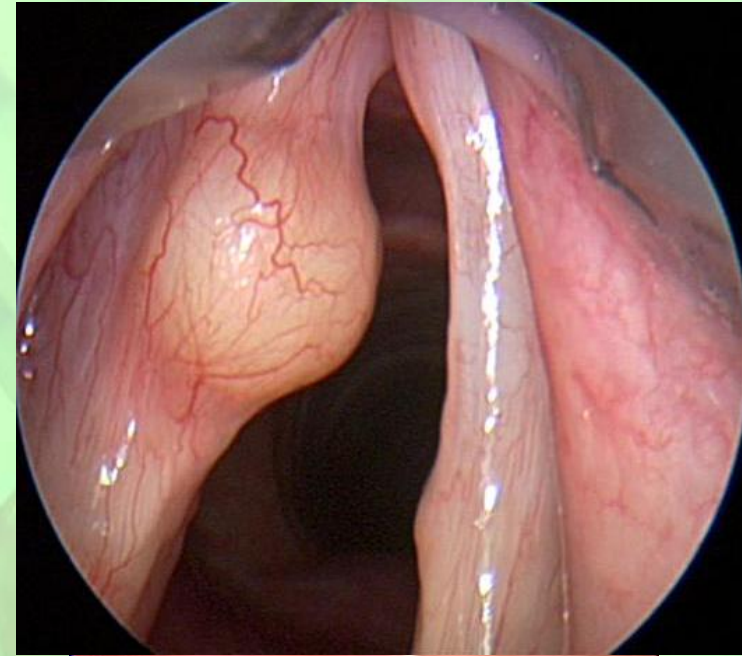
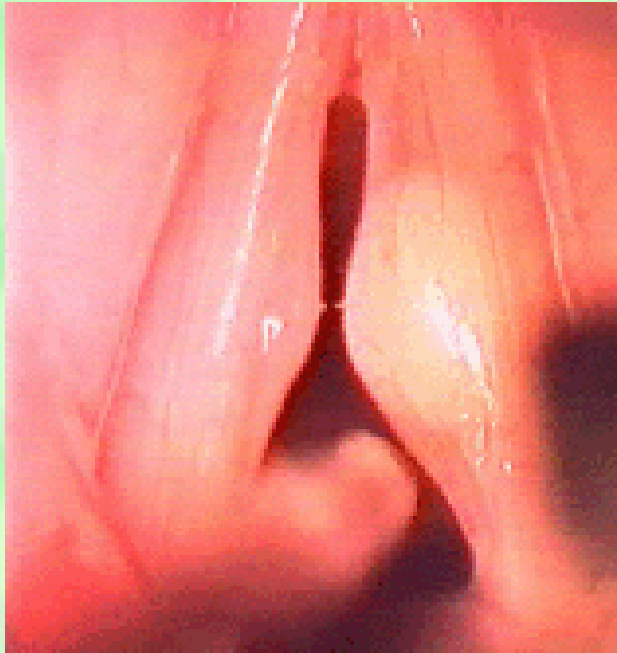
- Bilateral - Symmetrical – in the junction between ant 1/3 and post 2/3
- More in females (teachers, singers) or in children (screamer's nodule)

Vocal cord polyp

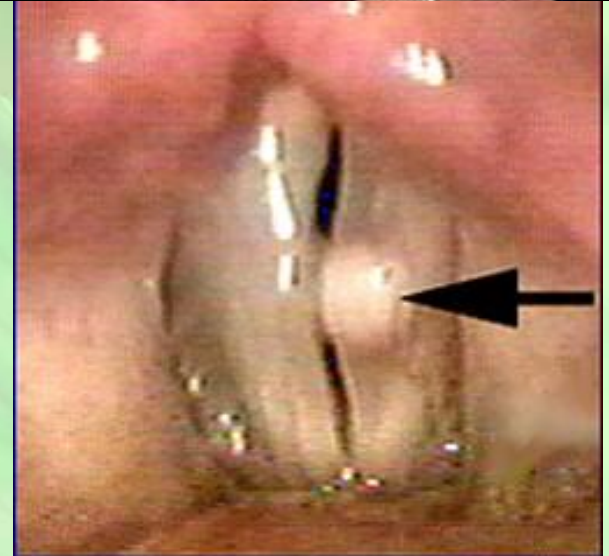


- Unilateral - pedunculated or sessile
- Common in the anterior part
- More in males (associated with smoking)

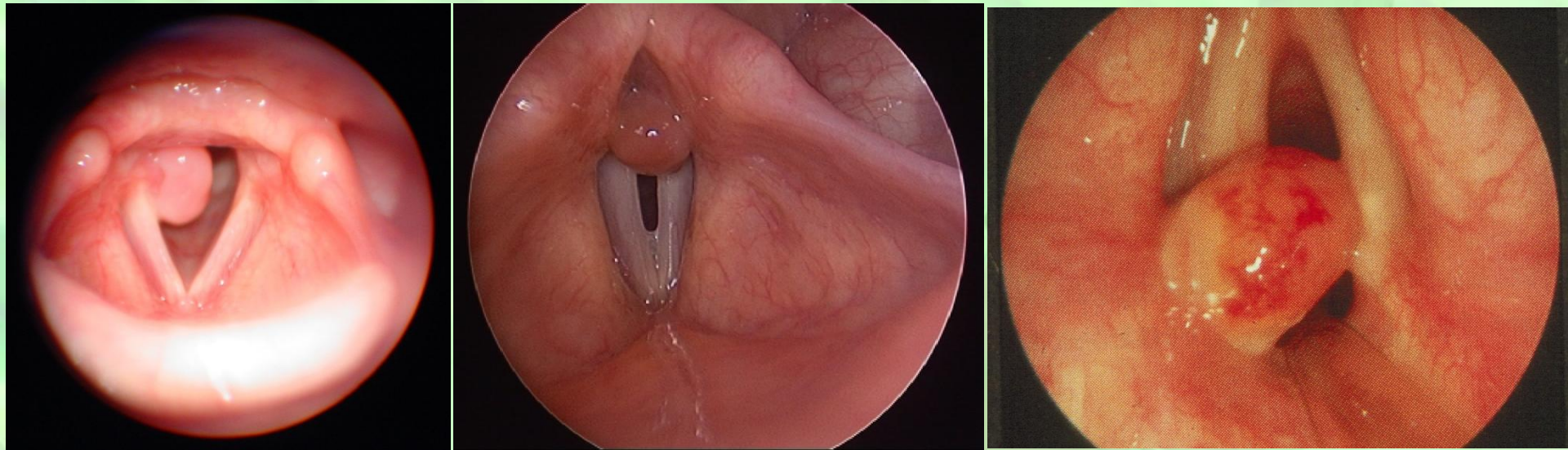
Laryngeal cyst



- Swelling inside the vocal fold with intact mucosa
- Associated with misuse of voice



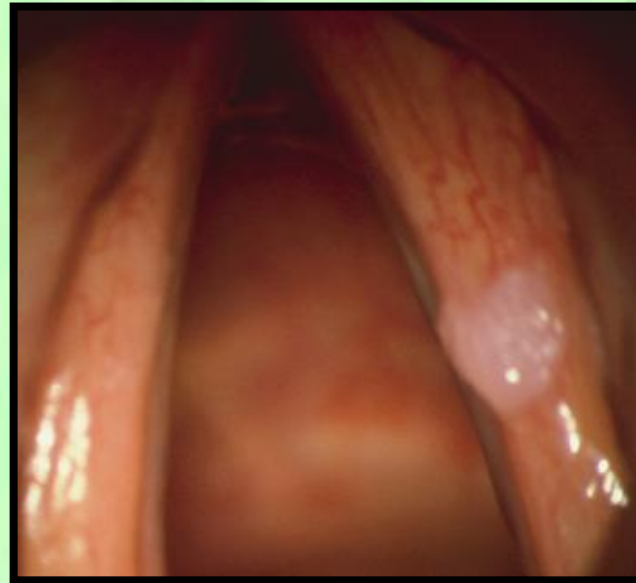
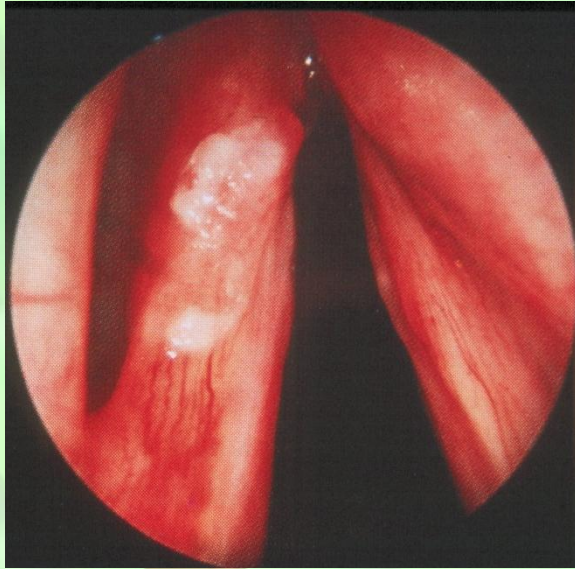
Intubation granuloma



- Site : vocal process of arytenoid (posterior)

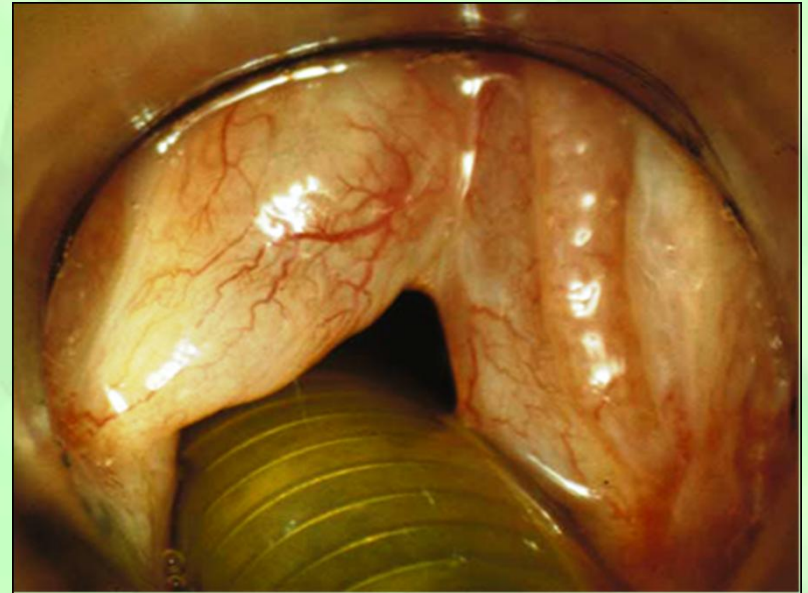
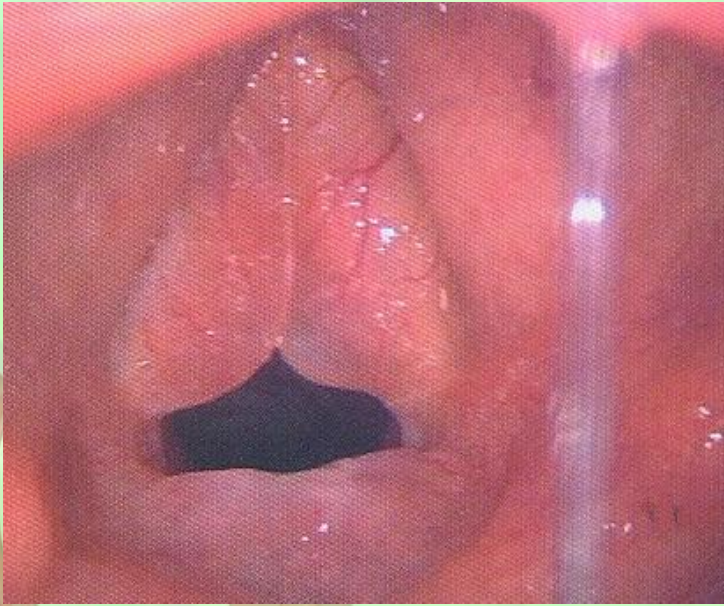


leucoplakia



- Irregular white patch
- Seen in heavy smokers
- Pre-cancerous lesion or maybe associated with carcinoma in situ

Reinke's edema

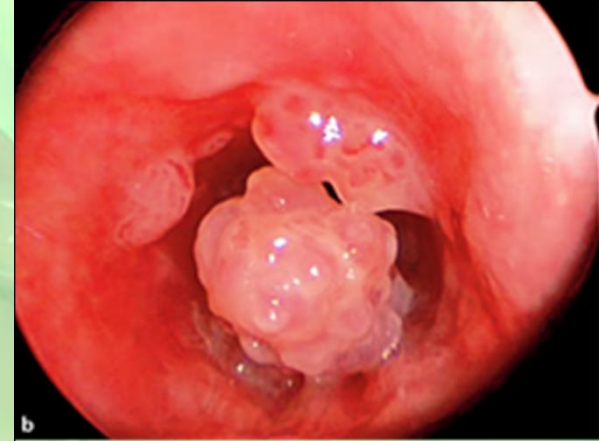
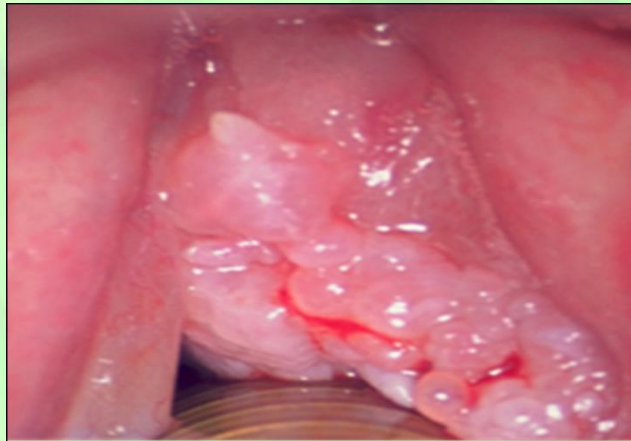


- Chronic diffuse hypertrophic laryngitis
- Bilateral symmetrical swollen vocal cords

Laryngeal tumors

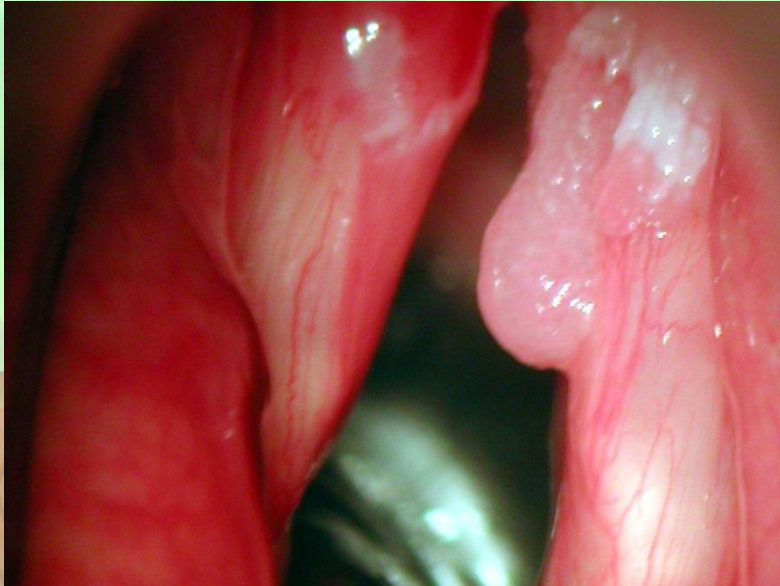


Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis



- Most common benign tumor of the larynx
- Caused by HPV type 6 & 11
- In children : diffuse multiple lesions, rarely turn malignant

Adult laryngeal papilloma



- Usually single unilateral lesion anteriorly
- More tendency to turn malignant

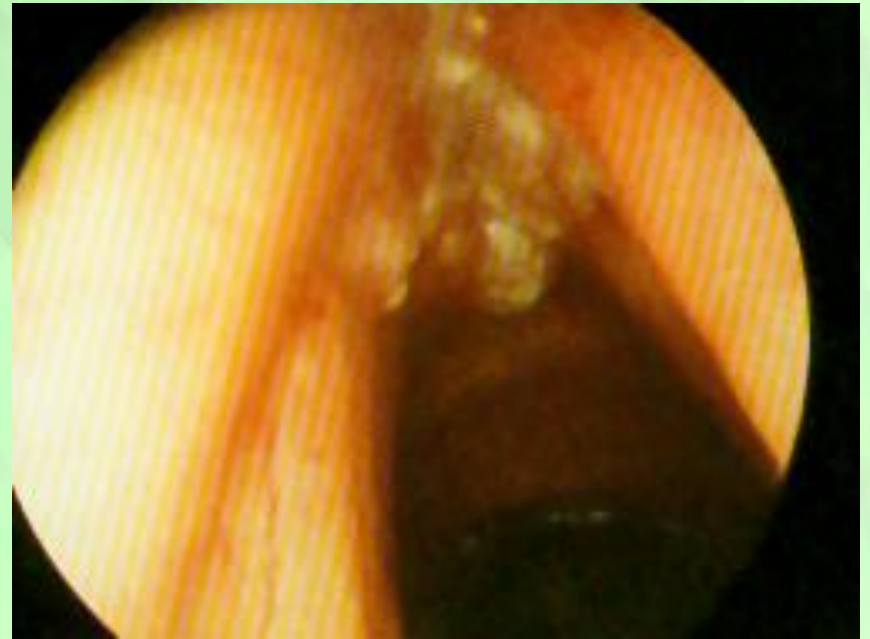
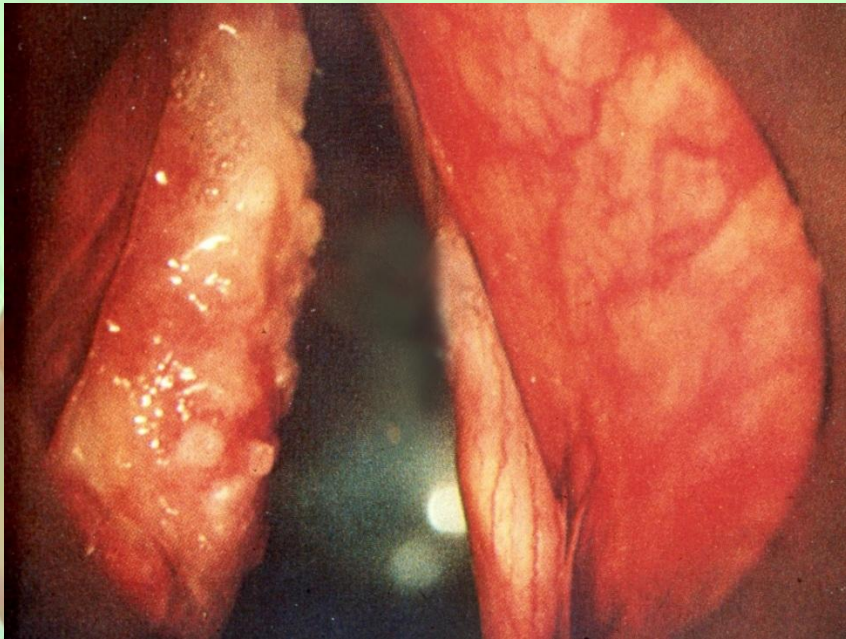
Laryngeal carcinoma



Supraglottic carcinoma



Glottic carcinoma



Transglottic carcinoma

